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PART-IIA

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA

NOTIFICATIONS

The 23rd September, 2019

No.TPT.79/2015/Pt/2.- The Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to allow all the retail outlets of Indian Oil Companies to set up Pollution Testing Station in their premises provided the following conditions are fulfilled:-

1. Licence to set up Pollution Testing Station is obtained from the Commissioner of Transport, Government of Meghalaya;
2. Adequate space is available in the premises to park vehicles;
3. Pollution Testing machine is as per specifications by the competent authority;
4. Fee for pollution under control testing is as per approved rate by the Government of Meghalaya in Transport Department;
5. Pollution under control testing certificate is issued to each vehicle after every test;
6. Pollution Testing equipment is manned by the competent technical person as provided under Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 and the Rules framed thereunder;
7. Licence issued is renewed in time.
8. Any other order that may be issued by the Government of Meghalaya in Transport Department from time to time.

This notification is in addition to but not in derogatory to the extant Rules and Regulations for setting up of private Pollution Testing stations with the permission of the Government of Meghalaya.

M. R. SYNREM,

Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya,
Transport Department.

The 1st October, 2019.

No.POL. 354/86/252. - In exercise of the power conferred by sub-Section (1) of Section 3 of the Meghalaya Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1980 (No. 23 of 1980) *read* with the Meghalaya Essential Services Maintenance (Amendment) Act, 2003, the Governor of Meghalaya being satisfied that in the public interest it is necessary to do so, hereby prohibits strikes by the field staff of GVK Emergency Management and Research Institute (EMRI) within the State of Meghalaya.

This Order shall come into force with immediate effect and will remain in force for a period of six months.

By Order in the name of the Governor of Meghalaya.

C. V. D. DIENGDOH,

Additional Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya,
Political Department.

The 19th August, 2019.

No. AGRI (E)50/2019/4. - The Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to order the re-naming of the Department of Agriculture as the "**Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare**".

This order will come into force with immediate effect.

SAMPATH KUMAR,

Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya,
Agriculture Department.

The 11th September, 2019.

No.AGRI (SCH)10/2019/175. - The Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to notify the following guidelines for identification of beneficiaries under PM-KISAN programme as follows:

As per point No.3.5 of the operational guidelines of PM-KISAN, in some of the North Eastern States, the land ownership rights are community based and it might not be possible to assess the quantum of Land holders farmers. In such States an alternate implementation mechanism for eligibility of the farmers will be developed and approved by the Committee of Union Ministers of Ministry of Development of North East Region (DoNER), Ministry of Land Resources, Union Agriculture Minister and concerned State Chief Ministers or their Ministerial representative, based on the proposal by the concerned North Eastern States.

Thus, in consonance with the above, alternate guidelines which are broadly based in accordance with the customary laws & practices of the 3 (three) major tribes of the State, the Khasis, Jaintias & the Garos are hereby framed.

Further, these guidelines have been made keeping in view Govt. of India's letter No.F.1-4/2019-FWS-II, dated 7th June, 2019 approving exemption of Assam Meghalaya and Jammu & Kashmir from the requirement of Aadhaar number and Aadhaar seeded database under the Scheme till 31st March, 2020 to enable the farmers in these states to continue to avail the benefits of PM-KISAN Scheme.

Land Ownership in Khasi Hills: Land Ownership in Khasi Hills comprise of Clan Land/Private land/Patta land. The Ri-Raid (Ri meaning land Raid meaning community) is generally community owned land or 'public' land which is for the use of the people of the village/villages. Clan land is termed as the Ri-Kur (Kur meaning clan). The Ri-Kur of the clan lands were originally owned by families, when population was sparse. As the members of the family increased and clans were formed, the lands became the property of the clans.

Land Ownership in Jaintia Hills: It Comprises of the Raj Land, Service Land, Private land/Patta land. The Raj land comprised of the property of the erstwhile Syiem, Raja (meaning King of Jaintia Hills). Service land included rent free to the Doloi, Pators, Chief and other officials. Patta land or leased land encompass lands that were allotted or transferred to the individuals by the autonomous District Council/Traditional Chief.

Land Ownership in Garo Hills: In the Garo Hills, land is subject to the ordinary laws of inheritance and belongs to the wife of the Nokma or traditional village Chief or headman of a Garo Village. Traditionally, a Nokma is always looked upon as the owner of the lands of his village, who derives his right through his wife. All the inhabitants of a village are entitled to cultivate whatever land they require, and may cultivate wherever they choose within the village boundary.

Validation Process: The validation procedure to be followed, specific to the regions, shall be as follows:

A. KHASI & JAINTIA REGION

1) Owned/Individual/Private Land:

These types of land are owned by the tribal farmers having a valid documents issued from the District administration/District Council/Syiem/Doloi/Headman (Traditional Chief). These lands are heritable and transferable and demarcated by boundary stones.

Land Use Validation: Land documents issued by the District administration/District Council/ Syiem/Doloi/ Headman (Traditional Chief) and countersigned by the concerned District Agriculture Officer.

2) Leased Lands:

Majority of the tribal farmers do not own land but rent the land for cultivating from the land owner at a very nominal rate or share the percentage of the produce with the owner. The ownership of the crops rest with the farmers and the land ownership remain with the Land owner.

Land Use Validation: The land owner will issue a certificate having list of farmers Lessee, recording no objection for the cultivators to avail the PM (KISAN) Scheme from the Government. The document will be validated by the concerned Headman/Doloi along with the members of the village council (Dorbar) and countersigned by the concerned District Agriculture Officer. The land owner may certify that the farmer(s)/tenant(s) does not have a right or title to claim the land.

3) Clan Land:

The clan Lands are heritable and transferable with propriety rights over the lands. This is because most of the clan lands is owned by the clans. The clan lands are demarcated by boundary stones. These clans allot a plot of land to the members of the clan for cultivation as well as to the landless tribal farmers residing in the areas. However, land that is held by the clan cannot be divided or alienated without the consent of the Dorbar of the whole clan.

Land Use Validation: Head of the clan will issue a list of farmers who cultivate on a clan land along with the no objection certificate for the farmer to avail the assistance under PM (KISAN). The document will be validated by the concerned Headman/Doloi/ (Traditional Chief) and countersigned by the District Agriculture Officer. The clan Head may certify that the farmer(s)/tenant(s) does not have a right or title to claim the land.

4) Community Land:

These lands are community owned land, wherein no individuals has propriety rights over the land. These lands have no boundary stones and are the lands which are for the use of the people of the village or villages. The care of these lands is under the village council (Traditional Chief) and the Syiem/Doloi has the authority to allot the land to the tribal farmers for cultivating and for occupancy to the individuals. The land shall continue to be in the care of the tribal farmers as long as the land is utilized for farming. However, if farming is discontinued for a period of more than three years, the land will be reverted to the village council/Traditional Chief.

Land Use Validation: The document will be validated by the concerned Headman/Doloi along with the members of the Village Council (Dorbar), and countersigned by the District Agriculture Officer. The village council may certify that the farmer(s) does not have a right or title to claim the land.

5) Forest Land:

Some tribal farmers *i.e.* Landless farmers cultivate their crops in forest land owned by the Forest Department.

Land Use Validation: Forest Department will issue a list of tribal landless farmers who cultivate in forest land. The document will be validated by the concerned Headman/Syiem/Doloi/ Traditional Chief and countersigned by the District Agriculture Officer. The Forest Department may certify that the farmer(s) does not have a right or title to claim the land.

B. GARO HILLS REGION:**1) Owned/Individual/Private Land:**

These types of land are owned by the tribal farmers having a valid document issued from the District Administration/District Council/Nokma (Traditional Chief).

Land Use Validation: Land document issued by the District administration/District Council/Nokma (Traditional Chief) and countersigned by the District Agriculture Officer.

2) Leased Lands:

Majority of the tribal farmers do not own land but rent the land for cultivating from the land owner at a very nominal rate or share the percentage of the produce with the owner. The ownership of the crop rests with the farmers and the land ownership remains with the Land owner.

Land Use Validation: The land owner will issue a certificate having list of Lessee farmers, recording no objection for the cultivators to avail the PM (KISAN) Scheme from the Government. The document will be validated by the concerned Nokma or any other competent Agriculture Officer and countersigned by the concerned District Agriculture Officer. The land owner may certify that the farmer(s)/tenant(s) does not have a right or title to claim the land.

3) Clan Land:

The clan Lands are heritable and transferable with propriety rights over the lands. This is because most of the clan lands is owned by the clans. The clan lands are demarcated by boundary stones. These clans allot a plot of land to the members of the clan for cultivation as well as to the landless tribal farmers residing in the areas. However, land that is held by the clan cannot be divided or alienated without the consent of the whole clan.

Land Use Validation: Head of the clan will issue a list of farmers who cultivate on a clan land along with the no objection certificate for the farmer to avail the assistance under PM (KISAN). The document will be validated by the concerned Nokma (Traditional Chief) or any other competent Agriculture Officer and countersigned by the District Agriculture Officer. The clan Head may certify that the farmer(s)/tenant(s) does not have a right or title to claim the land.

4) Community Land:

These lands are community owned land, wherein no individuals has propriety rights over the land. The care of these lands is under the Nokma (Traditional Chief) and he has the authority to allot the land to the tribal farmers for cultivating and for occupancy to the individuals. The land shall be used by the community as long as the land is utilized for farming. However, if farming is discontinued for a period of more than three years, the land will be reverted to the Traditional Chief.

Land Use Validation: The document will be validated by the concerned NOKMA and countersigned by the District Agriculture Officer. The Nokma may certify that the farmer(s) does not have a right or title to claim the land.

5) Forest Land:

Some tribal farmers *i.e.* Landless farmers cultivate their crops in these forest land owned by the Forest Department.

Land Use Validation: Forest Department will issue a list of tribal landless farmers who cultivate under forest land, or these landless tribal farmers should produce a copy of the receipt of their Tax/Revenue Deposit. The document will be validated by the concerned Nokma and countersigned by the District Agriculture Officer. The Forest Department may certify that the farmer(s) does not have a right or title to claim the land.

P. SAMPATH KUMAR,

Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya,
Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare.

The 12th September, 2019.

No.GDC-GenI/APPT(M)/Part-II/137/08/2821. - In a partial modification of Notification dated 16th April, 2018 *vide* Order No.GDC-GenI/APPT(M)/Part-II/137/08/110, dated 16th April, 2018, I Shri Dipul R. Marak, Chief Executive Member, Garo Hills Autonomous District Council, Tura hereby re-allocate the subjects of administration to the members of the Executive Committee as follows:

1. Shri Jogonsing D. Sangma, - Rural Administration
Executive Member
i/c Haat, Fisheries etc.
2. Shri Rightious N. Sangma, - Administration of Justice
Executive Member
i/c Taxation, Town Committee etc.

The subjects of Haat, Fisheries, Taxation and Town Committee shall be looked after by the undersigned until further order.

D. R. MARAK,
Chief Executive Member,
Garo Hills Autonomous District Council,
Tura.